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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

Addams, Jane. *Twenty Years at Hull House.* Pp. xvii, 462. Price, \$2.50.
New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Alston, L. *Education and Citizenship in India.* Pp. ix, 222. Price, \$1.25.
New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

The object of this volume is to present the relation of the educational system to conditions in general, but mainly to political activities in British India. The personal experience of the author as a teacher in the Indian schools adds weight to his arguments.

The discussion is made under four general heads: first the social and religious environment in which the educational system has been placed; second, the system itself, with its defects; third, the effects of the system as indicated by the characters of the educated natives, and fourth, the political activities and aspirations of the educated classes with the relations of these activities to the system of education.

Some of the important points concerning the system and its effects are as follows: The indigenous schools (native Mohammedan or Hindu) are mainly theological and unprogressive. The dogmatic teaching of religion is excluded from the government schools and should rightly be. The universities are primarily examining bodies, not teaching bodies. Hence the cram evil is very great. As it stands the system is inefficient; it unfits for any work except service under the government. The greatest need is for technical education in order to have the system related to the life careers of those who come under it. The educational system cannot be held entirely responsible, for the unrest and disloyalty of the educated classes, on the ground that it has failed to develop a high sense of political duty, but it is one factor tending to foster that disloyalty. On general and on specific grounds, therefore, the system is condemned as unsatisfactory and inadequate, with much weight of opinion and evidence presented by the author to support this conclusion.

Bryce, James. *The American Commonwealth.* Two vols. Pp. xxii, 1704.
Price, \$4.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Butler, N. M. (Ed.). *Education in the United States.* Pp. xxiv, 1068.
Price, \$2.50. New York: American Book Company, 1910.

This volume is really a handbook of education. In addition to an introductory survey by the editor, there are twenty monographs by men and women prominent in the educational field. Hon. Elmer E. Brown, United States Commissioner of Education, writes on "Secondary Education;" Andrew S. Draper, the Commissioner of Education in New York, on "Elementary Education,"

tary Education;" M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr, on "Education of Women;" Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois, on "Commercial Education," to mention only a few of the writers. It will be found a valuable source of information to all who are seeking to know the genesis and present status of our systems of training.

Cannon, H. L. *Reading References for English History.* Pp. xv, 559. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1910.

Casson, H. N. *The History of the Telephone.* Pp. vii, 315. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1910.

In this unpretentious but well-printed volume the gradual development of telephony from the instant of birth to the latest phase of its gigantic, modern growth is presented for the first time in a historical and intelligible sequence. The story of this development will interest the technical expert as much as the non-technical reader for whom the book was written. In spite of inevitable condensation the author proves his mastery of the topic by a treatment agreeable in form and of more than passing interest. Apart from the merely personal sidelights upon the men who were most prominently identified with the development of a crude instrument, transmitting vocal sounds more or less intelligibly, to the intricate and delicate but most efficient apparatus which we now recognize as a telephone, perhaps the most markedly interesting chapters are those in which the various lawsuits taken by the holders of the Bell patents against infringing interests are described. Illustrations and portraits render the story vivid, and the book is further enriched by a good index.

Chesterton, G. K. *What's Wrong With the World?* Pp. 366. Price, \$1.50. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1910.

The author states plainly the purpose of his work in these words: "I have called this book 'What's Wrong With the World?' and the upshot of the title can be easily and clearly stated. What is wrong is that we do not ask what is right." Instead of being nauseated by realistic descriptions of the sore spots of modern civilization, the reader is agreeably surprised to find an exalted idealism expressed in almost every chapter of the book. Mr. Chesterton admits frankly that things are unquestionably wrong, but the wrongfulness, he holds, consists primarily in wrong thinking. Think right and we will be right is the trite motto to which he adheres. There is but one distinctly unpleasant feature in the book,—the attempt to express ideas in startling, alliterative phrases. For example in one place the author refers in parenthesis to "excruciating eugenics." At another point he says that, "generally speaking, aristocracy does not preserve either good or bad traditions; it does not preserve anything except game." Both statements are, of course, ridiculously overdrawn in order to produce a humorous effect. With the exception of this single feature, the book should commend itself to every thoughtful student of modern social tendencies.

Coker, F. W. *Organismic Theories of the State.* Pp. 209. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

Dawbarn, C. Y. C. *The Social Contract.* Pp. xii, 152. Price, \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

At first glance, this supplementary monograph to an earlier work by the same author seems to be but an exhaustive, theoretical treatise on taxation in England. But Mr. Dawbarn is an extreme individualist, and the subject of taxation becomes secondary to his views on individualism as a basis of liberty. He employs both the inductive and deductive methods in order to lay bare the essential bases of his philosophy. He lays stress on the footnote method of illustration to reinforce his theory, which has the advantage of keeping his theory at all times uppermost, but also has the disadvantage of nullifying the importance of his views on taxation which seem to be subservient to his main thesis. His views, however, are clear cut, and his arguments deserve thought and discussion. Though probably unavailable as a text-book, it is valuable as a theoretical side-light on economic and financial conditions.

Dean, D., and Draper, A. S., *The Worker and the State.* Pp. xix, 355. Price, \$1.20. New York: Century Company, 1910.

The authors of the present work, while engaged primarily in education, have secured a remarkably accurate mastery of the peculiar economic problems of the present era which enables them to begin their study of applied education with the very reasonable question, "What are the educational needs of modern society?" As students of modern economic facts, their answer is, "The needs are primarily economic." In other words, no satisfactory curriculum can be constructed apart from an intimate knowledge of the economic facts of present-day society.

As economic evolution has eliminated the old type of apprenticeship, and replaced the economic unity of the home by the economic unity of the factory, the basis for an educational system must be laid on the products of economic evolution, namely, a specialized factory system. So the author has discussed the educational significance of modern industry; the changes in the status of women, including a statement of their former economic position in the home, and their new economic position in industry; the lack of adequate education during the years from twelve to sixteen, which are so often described as "waste years," so far as education is concerned; and the new concept, expressed in trade schools, manual training schools, continuation schools, and other like institutions, of the social value of a form of applied education, which, holding the children in the school, will, at the same time, bring them into intimate contact with the problems of life.

De Windt, H. *Finland As It Is.* Pp. xi, 316. Price, \$1.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1910.

Dorr, R. C. *What Eight Million Women Want.* Pp. xii, 339. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1910.

Eight million women want an opportunity for expression and development. The last generation has witnessed a revolution in woman's social position.

From an individualized unit, drudging in the home, or toyed with at will by a masculine care-taker, woman, through organization, has specialized her activities and risen to a position of real importance in the community. The common law placed serious obstacles in the way of feminine progress, but at the present time the organizations of women have secured or are securing readjustments of the old legal provisions which make women freer and place them in a more equitable position in their relations with men.

The author devotes two interesting chapters to the problem of working girl recreation. In the course of these chapters she points out most effectively the practical barriers which are erected against normal recreation for working girls, details the bitter results of improper recreation facilities, and suggests that the cities provide proper recreation facilities for young girls.

The book is a strong personal appeal, being the opinion of an individual investigator rather than a scientific statement of fact. It is perhaps to be regretted that the author has not come out more boldly and plainly in discussing some of the social problems. The book, nevertheless, represents a distinct contribution to the subject of woman's position in modern society.

Ford, H. J. *The Cost of Our National Government.* Pp. xv, 147. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1910.

To those interested in the finances of the United States government, this volume is illuminating. Being originally separate lectures delivered by the author in 1909, it is not surprising that one finds a timeliness of data. The subject is presented in a logical way and in a manner that shows a deep knowledge of present conditions. The title itself is significant. Following the exposition on budget making where one is brought face to face with recent incidents occurring in our national legislature in regard to financial matters, we are asked to compare our own country with other civilized nations in the matter of expenditures, both per capita and in the aggregate, and the conclusion is drawn that national cost increases by a transfer of social costs from those that are private to those that are public.

The American system of government is discussed from the standpoint of its evolution and transmission to present conditions, and the conclusion is reached that our constitutional separation of powers is disadvantageous from an economic standpoint, in that it allows for the growth of economic parties or interests. Patronage in its relation to expenditures is treated without gloves as also are the tendencies to swell appropriations by extraneous amendments to financial bills. In concluding the volume a very pertinent though short discussion as to the possibilities of improvement is added which shows some of the defects due to our separation of powers but fails to cite any remedy except a general one—the union of these powers. As a whole the book is suggestive and at the same time well worth the close reading of every intelligent citizen and taxpayer.

Gettell, R. G. *Introduction to Political Science.* Pp. xx, 421. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1910.

Ghent, W. J. *Socialism and Success.* Pp. 252. Price, \$1.00. New York: John Lane Company, 1910.

These might be designated as a series of open letters to the following groups of persons, the seekers of success, reformers, retainers, certain socialists, trade unionists and doubters of the possibility of the state directing industry. The author is a well-known socialist and his messages which are well described as "uninvited" are for propagandist purposes. Their style is personal; their spirit that of a challenge to debate. Through them all runs an apparently open mind. This is notably true in the criticism offered of those socialists who are intolerant or suspicious of the so-called "intellectuals" within their ranks. This criticism is kindly and apparently well founded. The book is valuable in portraying the spirit of socialism. It is not a theoretic analysis of the economic principles, supposedly underlying the movement.

Gillette, K. C. *World Corporation.* Pp. 240. Price, \$1.00. Boston: New England News Company, 1910.

A Guide to Reading in Social Ethics and Allied Subjects. By Teachers in Harvard University. Pp. x, 265. Cambridge: Harvard University, 1910.

This is a guide to reading in social ethics, economics, sociology and political science, giving lists of books and articles selected in each of these fields, and described for the use of the general reader. The work is well done, each subject being covered by a specialist in the field now teaching at Harvard. The brief comments about the nature and relative value of the references are particularly to be commended.

Guyot, Y. *Socialistic Fallacies.* Pp. xxiii, 343. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

This is an attempt to show the inherent weakness of all reforms past and present that savor of the socialistic. The field is covered in nine divisions the first of which is "Utopias and Communistic Experiments." In this Plato's Republic, More's Utopia and the work of such men as Robert Owen and Fourier are briefly discussed. The last division of the work is on "Socialism and Democracy." In this, present conditions are discussed. The weaknesses of the book are its partisan character and its attempt to cover too much ground. The statement, page 173, "Mr. Schwab, who was a director of the United States Steel Corporation, and began life as a workman, has proved by a force of example that capitalism is accessible to all," is one hardly worthy a place in a serious attempt to explode socialistic fallacies. Moreover, when we read the following argument, page 197, "so far from establishments, which existed in 1850, having monopolized production, they have stimulated competition, since we find a greater number of establishments in 1900 than in 1850," we are led to question the value of the author's appreciation of American conditions. There is doubtless a field for a book which meets the socialist argument for argument, but this will not necessitate a defense of

the entire existing order of things which too often seems to be the case with the book in question.

Hall, C. H. (Editor). *Narratives of Early Maryland, 1633-1684.* Pp. ix, 460. Price, \$3.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910.

This volume is one of the series of "Original Narratives of Early American History" being published under the general editorship of Professor J. Franklin Jameson. Each of the sixteen sections of the book is prefaced by a brief introduction by the editor, Mr. Hall, who gives a few facts regarding the origin of each paper that is reproduced, and tells something of the author of each document. The value of the volume to most students would have been greater had Mr. Hall included in these "introductions" a brief historical sketch of the events or the period considered in the several original documents. In part, Mr. Hall has done this, but the original papers would have been more instructive if their historical setting had been more clearly indicated. This is, however, a criticism of minor importance. The documents are well selected, and carefully reproduced and the volume makes a most useful addition to the available materials for the first-hand study of colonial history. Several of the originals of the papers contained in the book are so rare and inaccessible as to be practically non-existent even for the investigator.

Herbert, S. *The First Principles of Heredity.* Pp. viii, 199. Price, \$1.75. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

After a very brief introduction calling attention to the importance of heredity to human society, the author devotes a chapter to "Reproduction," in which he tells how all forms of life replace themselves. A second chapter is devoted to "Germ Cells;" the two following ones to "Theories of Heredity;" with a third on "The Inheritance of Acquired Characters" (which should be called the Non-Inheritance). "The Inheritance of Disease," "Mendelism," and "Biometrics" are the titles of the remaining three chapters.

The book is historical and descriptive with no pretence of offering new material. It is designed for beginners who wish to have the facts available. In this respect the author has been most successful—he gives the facts. To condense so much however in so few pages leaves little meat on the bones. The closest of attention will be required on the part of the reader not well versed in biology, in spite of the effort to avoid confusion. This difficulty aside, the volume is a very clear and compact presentation of the subject and will be found a valuable reference book. It is well illustrated.

Judson, Katharine B. *Myths and Legends of the Pacific Northwest.* Pp. xvi, 129. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1910.

This is a collection of brief Indian stories concerning the creation, origin of species, theft of fire, and the cunning animal god, the coyote. They are especially linked with the physical features of the country to which they belong, such as the Columbia river, Takhoma, Shasta and other mountains. In them there is little idea of a beneficent deity similar to that obtaining among the eastern Indians.

The volume is not intended to be scientific, but the author vouches for the authenticity of the stories. Some are almost literal translations from the Indian as recorded by government ethnologists. They are told as the Indians would tell them with a simple directness and a certain degree of crudeness. The book is beautifully illustrated by numerous photographs of Indians and picturesque scenes of the Northwest.

MacCunn, J. *Six Radical Thinkers.* Pp. 268. Price, \$1.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

Mahan, A. T. *The Interest of America in International Conditions.* Pp. 212. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1910.

In this little book the author of "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History," gives a very succinct and comprehensive survey of the world politics of the present hour. As we read, we picture the mighty navies of England and Germany preparing for the possible conflict. It is remarkable how in a few lines, Captain Mahan has been able to embrace the main features of the policies of the Great Powers. A note of distrust of Germany pervades the whole work. In spite of the title, the situation of America is subordinated to the portrayal of the world as divided into two camps: England and her allies, against Germany and her allies. Even in the closing chapter, which deals with the relations between Japan and the United States, the reader is shown how the relations of England and Germany have necessitated the withdrawal of their fleets to leave with the United States the defense of the "Open Door" in the Orient.

Mangold, G. B. *Child Problems.* Pp. xv, 381. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

McCrea, R. C. *The Humane Movement.* Pp. vii, 444. Price, \$2.00. New York: Columbia University Press, 1910.

This report deals principally with the work of the prevention of cruelty to animals, although one chapter handles the problem of cruelty to children. The history of the Humane Movement is carefully traced from the time of its origin in England in 1824 down through its expansion and development in the United States until the present time. Among the subjects covered are the nature and forms of the legislation against cruelty such as laws governing the fighting of animals, vivisection, poisoning animals, trapping, etc. The practical activities of the humane societies are briefly outlined. Included among their work is the prevention of cruelty, the training of individuals in increased humaneness and the promotion of legislation which will reduce suffering. Attention is also given to the anti-vivisectionists and to the Audubon movement. The chapter on children is largely a comparison of the work and ideals of the New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania societies.

The very valuable appendices comprise nearly two-thirds of the book. They contain an extensive bibliography on various aspects of the subject, a summary of state laws for animal protection, a directory of the machinery of enforcement, educational pamphlets and other interesting information

relating to humane societies. The appendix serves as a most useful compendium for all persons desirous of advancing the humane movement. Excepting the chapter on children, which should have been treated more adequately or not at all in a book of this kind, the discussion of the subject is very complete and satisfactory.

Murray, W. S. *The Making of the Balkan States.* Pp. 199. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

North, S. N. D. (Editor). *The American Year Book—A Record of Events and Progress, 1910.* Pp. xx, 867. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1911.

This publication is the first volume in what is expected to be an annual series. It was projected early in 1910 by a group of men who believed that such a work was needed, and that it could best be carried out by the co-operation of the national learned and technical societies. Regularly designated representatives or members of thirty-two such societies have taken part in the preparation of this volume, either by their own contributions, or by suggesting writers, or by supervising the work of such writers. It is intended to be the work of a body of experts, each reviewing the field with which he is most familiar.

The work is intended for the needs of writers and searchers of every kind. Because of its inclusion of scientific subjects, it has been necessary to limit the statistical material; the book does not indicate everything that could be useful, but is a selection from the enormous mass of details of those things which, in the judgment of experts in that field, are most significant, most permanent in value, most likely to answer the searchers' questions.

Perry, C. A. *Wider Use of the School Plant.* Pp. xiv, 423. Price, \$1.25. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1910.

The wisdom of utilizing invested capital is every day more apparent, and nowhere more imperative than in the school system. Nearly half a billion dollars have been invested in the school plant of the United States, yet the greater portion of this plant is utilized less than forty per cent of the time. No more serious charge can be laid against the schools than their failure to make the most of the social investments in school administrative machinery. The author, therefore, suggests that the school buildings be used for evening schools, vacation schools, playgrounds, public lectures, evening recreation centers, athletics, dancing and for any other purpose that will increase the value of the school plant to the community. The book contains an able delineation of one effective means of social advance.

Ries, H. *Economic Geology.* Pp. xxxi, 589. Price, \$3.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Spedden, E. R. *The Trade Union Label.* Pp. xix, 100. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1910.

This monograph is "one of a series of investigations into various phases of American trade unionism undertaken by the economic seminary of the Johns

Hopkins University." It presents in compact form the history of the trade union label from its earliest inception and use. The form of the label, its administration and financing, as well as its use and trade jurisdiction, are in turn treated and developed. The legal protection of the label is one of the most interesting chapters in the book. In most cases the authorities are given in the form of footnotes, and no bibliography is appended.

Taylor, G. R. S., *Leaders of Socialism, Past and Present.* Pp. 125. New York: Duffield & Co., 1910.

A leader, says the author, is a "bobbing cork in the river of history," who summarizes and expresses the thought of his time. Proceeding on this hypothesis, a group of essays is presented dealing with the socialist leaders of the past two centuries, but laying particular emphasis on those of the late nineteenth century. The essays are light, interesting and instructive, and are appreciations rather than criticisms. They give an excellent general idea of the viewpoint of the leaders without going into great detail regarding their individual lives.

Treat, P. J. *The National Land System, 1785-1820, and the Westward Movement.* Pp. xii, 426. Price, \$2.50. New York: E. B. Treat & Co., 1910.

REVIEWS

Bernstein, Edward. *Evolutionary Socialism.* Pp. xxiii, 224. Price, \$1.00. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1909.

This volume is undoubtedly the most noteworthy contribution to socialist literature within the past decade. So widespread has been its influence that it is now looked upon as constituting the "Bible" of the revisionist wing of the socialists' following throughout the world.

The author severely yet fairly criticizes the leading tenets of the Marxian philosophy and shows that revision or rejection is necessary. He declares that the materialistic conception of history with its accompanying doctrine of the class struggle is untenable so long as it is allowed to stand as originally formulated by Marx and Engels; that the labor theory of value and its corollary, the theory of surplus value, are but speculative formulae, purely abstract concepts; that the catastrophic theory of a social revolution as well as the theory of increasing misery have "now been given up nearly everywhere;" and that the Marxian idea of an ever-increasing concentration of industry, a prerequisite for the coming of socialism, has not been and cannot be substantiated by the facts at hand.

In advancing a positive program for the socialist movement of the immediate future he lays great stress upon (1) the necessity of the further adoption of certain fundamental democratic principles of government; (2) the passage of various legislative measures for the protection and relief of the working class, and (3) the economic capacities and possibilities of co-operative associations.